AN EXPLANATION BY MR. ALLISON. "I have no doubt," answered Mr. Allison, "that, excluding the countervailing duty, this bill does not give a greater advantage to the sugar industry than the Wilson bill." Mr. Allison proceeded to make a general statement. He said that thus far

than the Wilson bill." Mr. Allison proceeded to make a general statement. He said that thus far Senators had been discussing decimal figures and statistics without considering what lies at the basis of this and all schedules. "We have been taunted with the bounty of 1830." he said, "and we hear Senators on the other side say they will support a sugar duty on the theory that it is a tax for revenue only. I wish so disclaim any responsibility for this duty as a revenue duty. If that were its only object, it should not have my vote. I don't believe that if we were establishing a revenue system on imposts alone sugar should bear sucha proportion of the burden as is imposed in this bill."

Mr. Allison proceeded to point out the changed conditions since 1846, when sugar earned a duty of 20 per cent. In those days, in the days of his boyhood, little pure white sugar was seen. Now there was no sugar on the table of rich or poor that had not gone through some process of refining. The refining industry of this country was entitled to some protection. He then explained the House and Senate schedules. The House proposed a senedule beginning with one cent on sugars testing 75 degrees and increasing three-one-hundredths of a cent for each degree shove that. It might be difficult for a layman to follow the intricacies of a schedule, but to the expert it was easy. The increase for each degree was due to the increased value of the sugar. He himself had believed a portion of the duty should be ad valorem, but the House schedule was specific, and those who believed in protection generally favvored specific duties. The Senate schedule increased the duty on refined from 1875 in the House bill to 1.55.

"Do you believe in protection to labor or to captitat?" interposed Mr. Tilliman.

"Do you believe in protection to labor or to cap-ital?" Interposed Mr. Tillman.
"That is a generality," replied Mr. Allieon, "to which the Senator well knows my answer. I be-lieve in protection to American labor, but I believe in protecting American capital, also, from foreign capital."

in protecting American capital, also, from foreign capital."

"Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony," said Mr. Tillman, "said that only twenty-five thousand men were regaged in the sugar refining industry. Yet you propose to give the refiners a differential which impounds to between \$16,000,000 and \$20,000,000 for the protection of twenty-five thousand men."

It was the policy of this bill, replied Mr. Alison, to do what Europe had done—establish the production of sugar in this country and keep the \$10,000,000 annually paid for sugars by the people at home. Were it not for that he would advocate a revenue duty of 40 or 45 per cent. Recalling the criticism of the Republicans for their abandonment of the bounty system. Mr. Allson said that system had been adouted to encourage the sugar industry. It had failed, first, perhaps, because of the rapid and unexpected strides made in both beet and cane growths, and second, because the Democratic party decided to do nothing to encourage the system. This was an agricultural industry. The schedule would succeed or fail as it succeeded or failed to establish the heet sugar industry in this country. The schedule might not be arranged precisely as it should be, but it was confessedly within a fraction of other schedules. If Senators on the other side could show that there was an injustice he would, he said, try to deal with it in a spirit of justice.

THE FIRST TEST VOTE.

After some further discussion, the vote, which aroused great interest, was taken, resulting, ayes, \$2; noes 30, as follows:

22; noes 30, as follows;
Ayes—Messrs, Allison, Burrows, Carter, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Bewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—32.
Noes—Messrs, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorham, Gray, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, Mallory, Mantle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Fascoe, Pettigrew, Pettus, Roach, Tillman, Turple, Vest, Walthail and White—30.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then moved an amendment striking out the words "on all sugars" in line 20, page 63. The amount of protection un der the pending amendment was greater, he said, than it was in the original committee amendment, being 52-100 now against 44 then. As it was now 5 o'clock, Mr. Jones asked that the amendment go over. This led Mr. Allison to ask if an agreement could be reached for 11 a. m. sessions, beginning Monday.

shall either be re-exported or the regular duties shall either be re-exported or the regular duties paid thereon within sixty days from the date of the receipt of the ore.

At 5:19 p. m. the bill was laid aside and the Senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after-

# PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

EVIDENCE OF THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN IMPORTS CONTINUES TO ACCUMULATE.

many quarters continues to accumulate indicating an enormous increase of exports of foreign dutiable goods to the United States in auticipation of the enactment of a new tariff, under which rates may advocates of the pending legislation in the Senate keenly realize and appreciate this, as well as the need of pushing matters to a conclusion as rapidly as practicable, is an exceedingly gratifying fact

Among the latest contributions to the mass of evidence showing the necessity of prompt action the United States Consul-General at St. Gall, Switzerland, and Consul Grinnell, of Manchester, England. The latter furnishes the following comparative statement of the declared value of the ex-ports from Manchester to the United States in the months of March, April and May, 1896 and 1897,

Totals ......\$2,809,533 \$3,880,378 This statement shows an increase in three opths of nearly \$1,071,000 from a single consular

Consul-General Richman, of St. Gall, furnished the following comparative statement, showing the value of the declared exports from that consular district to the United States for the months of March, April and May, 1893 and 1897, respectively:

 March
 1896.
 1897.

 442.347
 \$499.259

 April
 361.112
 521.476

 May
 282.380
 425.927

Totals ...........\$1,635,859 \$1,400,753 \$370,914 The increase in the months of April and May

from St. Gall amounted to about 60 per cent, and from Manchester it amounted to @ per cent. From Manchester the exports in March, 1897, were slightly less than those for March, 1896, and from St. Gall the March increase was less than \$18,000. The bulk of the exports from St. Gall to the United States consists of cotton embroderies, curtains, dresses, aprons, handkerchiefs, ties and other fancy articles. The total of these for April, 1897, amounted to \$480,000, as compared with \$314,000 for April, 1896.

# JAPAN HAS MORE GRIEVANCES.

THREE NEW COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE HA WAHAN GOVERNMENT FILED.

advised of three new complaints filed against the Hawnijan Government by Japan. One of these charges the Hawallan customs officials with diseriminating against Japanese wine in favor of the order of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration to the owners of plantations, requiring them, in contracting for Oriental labor, to make their contracts for two Chinese to one Japanese in every case, and a third complains of an order displacing a Japanese physician on a plantation.

The Legation is also informed that there is no abetement of the demands on account of Hawaii's position with reference to Japanese immi-

THE YANTIC'S LAST VOYAGE ENDED.

Washington, June 11.-The cruiser Yantic, which Roads this morning, making the passage of 5,700 miles in thirty-eight days, which is regarded as a remarkable record for this vessel, condemned and remarkable record for this vessel, condemned and to be retired from the active list. The Yantic was built in Philadelphia in 1894, is of 990 tons displace-ment and has been on the South Atlantic station for many years, mostly spent in the mud of the La Plata River. Owing to her decayed and un-serviceable condition she was brought home to be sold or broken up, as there is a sentiment which prevents the sale of an American warship abroad.

# Colgate's

# Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

THE NEXT SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

JUDGE J. K RICHARDS, OF OHIO, TO SUCCEED HOLMES CONRAD.

Washington, June 11 .- On July 1 Judge J. K. Richards, formerly Attorney-General of Ohlo, will succeed Holmes Conrad as Selicitor-General in the Department of Justice. Mr. Conrad placed his resignation at the President's disposal early in March, but was induced to remain in office until several important cases in the Supreme Court with which he had been identified, had been argued.

TO COURT-MARTIAL COMMANDER MULLAN.

HIS REQUEST FOR ANOTHER TRIAL GRANTED BY SECRETARY LONG.

Washington, June 11 .- Secretary Long to-day ordered the trial by court-martial of Commander D. W. Mullan, on a charge of drunkenness. Commander Mullan was in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard at the time the charges were current, with the result that the charges were sustained. The Department was willing to let the matter end the Department was willing to let the matter end there, but the officer did not care to let the record stand, as it would operate against him when he comes up for promotion the latter part of this month, so he demanded a court-martial, and this demand has been granted. Commodore Norton, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, will head the court, which will meet at the navy yard here, next Wednesday.

NAVAL CADETS NOT ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

THE REQUEST OF THREE YOUNG ENGINEERS RE-FUSED BY SECRETARY LONG.

Washington, June 11 .- For the first time in many years the Secretary of the Navy has vetoed the application of a junior officer to leave the service. In the present case, three of the cadets at Annapo-lis-George Weber, of Arkansas; H. T. Collins, of Pennsylvania, and P. L. Pratt, of Illinois-sought to resign. They had completed four years' service at the Academy, the last year being devoted to the engineering branch, and desired to engage in private business. Secretary Long, however, found that the engineer corps was sadly in need of offithat the engineer corps was sadly in need of offi-cers, owing to the rapid depletion of the ranks of the older engineers in late years, and he decided that, as these young men had been educated at the expense of the Government, they should render service in return. The cadets, on admission to the Academy, are required to pledge themselves to serve the Government not less than eight years, so these young men now will be obliged to take the usual two years' cruise, which rounds up the Annap-olls course, at the end of which they will receive their commissions as assistant engineers in the Navy, and will be regularly assigned to duty.

## ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN OUT OF JAIL.

EXPIRATION OF HIS SENTENCE FOR CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE SUGAR INVESTI-

over. This led Mr. Allson to ask if an agree-ming according to grace and the assessions, beginning next Thursday or Friday, with an adjournment daily at 5p. m. No final agreement was reached.

Mr. Jones answered that consent would be given to early sessions beginning next Thursday or Friday, with an adjournment daily at 5p. m. No final agreement was reached.

Mr. Jones answered that consent would be given to early sessions beginning next Thursday or Friday, with an adjournment daily at 5p. m. No final agreement was reached.

Washington, June II.—Elverton R. Chapman, the broker convicted of contempt of the Senate Sugar in a different content of the Senate Sugar in the Critical Columbia Jail this morning. His senate expired at midnight, but, according to eurometric to Country, and British of the proper of the United States and what a policy is best adapted to procuring a sufficient supply of sugar for the people of the United States and the least cost, and to extract the best control of the Senate Sugar in the United States and the least the least cost, and to extract the best cost, and to extract the best control to the least set the least cost, and to extract the best cost, and to extract the broker convicted of contempt of the Senate Sugar in the United States and the least the least cost, and to extract the best converted to the same poly of sugar for the people of the Columbia Jail this morning. His semination to the least seement the properties of the same poly of sugar for the people of the converted that the least the like the polytic properties of the same polytic properties of the same polyt

hall and were driven to the Arlington Hotel, where they had luncheon. Mr. Chapman said that he would not return to New-York until Sunday, as his children wanted a little outing, and he would spend this afternoon and to-morrow in driving them about the city. Next Monday he would return to his work.

AGAINST A SUGAR INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT EX-PENSES WILL REPORT TILLMAN'S RESO-LUTION UNFAVORABLY.

mittee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate have agreed to report adversely the Tillman resolution for an investigation of alleged speculations in sugar. The report, it is understood, will go fully into the merits of the question, showing such in-vestigations as that proposed to be generally har-ren of results. It is not known when the report will be made to the Senate.

ANOTHER SENSATION EXPLODED.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DENIES THAT THE

Washington, June 11.-It is now denied at the Navy Department that the cruiser New-York sailed Navy Department that the cruiser New-Tork salled from Boston yesterday under sealed orders, as was reported. The explanation of her movements given at the Department is as follows: The ship was to have left Boston last Monday, and the Department was under the belief that she had done so. Later on, when it was learned that she was still at Boston, a telegram was sent to Admiral Sicard asking why her departure was delayed. This telegram was put in the naval cipher because if any-thing had gone wrong with the ship or her machinery it was not desired that it should be generally known. The cipher message is supposed by the officials of the Department to have given by the officials of the Department to have given rise to the story that the ship had received sealed orders. Now the officials say the ship is going to Newport News and then she will return to New-York. As it is said that she will remain a month at Newport News it is probable that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to dock the cruiser in the big private dock at that point.

# OLD SOLDIERS REINSTATED.

Washington, June 11.—The following reinstatements of old soldiers have been made in the General Land Office: Woodford D. Harlan, of Illinois, chief of division, \$2,000; Henry W. Sanford, of New-York, chief of division, \$2,000; Centre H. Lawrence, of Maryland, and Edward A. Kreidier, of Montana, clerks, \$1,800; Thomas F. Ryan, of Indiana, and Bartlett Minot, of Minnesota, special agents, \$1,200.

UNPAID SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Washington, June 11.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a schedule of the remainder of unpaid claims for bounty on sugar manufactured and produced from August 28, 1864, to June 39, 1885, and produced from August 28, 1884, to June 39, 1885, under the act approved March 2, 1886. Under this act 15,000,000 was appropriated and disbursed on a pro rata basis, which left a balance on approved claims unpaid of \$1,685,156. An appropriation covering this amount recently was made by Congress in favor of the 493 claimants, which will be available after July 1.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, June 11 .- One hundred and fiftyseven fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. Among the offices filled are the following: Connecticut-Colebrook, Reuben Rockwell, vice H. L. Culler, resigned.

New-Jersey-Belle Plain, L. M. Hess, vice G. W. Blinn, removed.
New-York—Busti, A. P. Simmons, vice Monroe
Mattison, removed; Harford Mills, Hiram Kells,

Mattison, removed; Harford Mills, Hiram Kells, vice Ray Sexton, resigned; Moffittsville, E. D. True, vice W. W. Wilson, removed; Mossy Glen, T. G. Betts, vice John Gorger, resigned; Stockton, H. C. Flags, vice Charles Ames, removed; Tomhannock, S. Hoag, vice Christopher Yates, resigned; West Nyack, D. J. Smith, vice Louis Biltz, resigned; Williamson, Isaac Decker, vice W. S. Calhoun, removed.

# WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. Try Grain-O!

Washington, June 11.
WHAT SPEECHMAKING COSTS.—"Conversation is sometimes inexpensive, as well as pleasant and instructive, and the same may be true of speech-making, but this remark cannot be fairly applied to the speechmaking in which some of the Demo-crats and Populists are engaged in the Senate these days," said a Congressman, who is also a business man, in a tone of disgust to-day. He continued: "Every day's delay of tariff legislation now is costing the United States a cool hundred thousand dollars of revenue at least, to say nothing of the much greater amount it is costing the people of these United States individually and collectively. these United States individually and concerns that every speech made by Jones, of Arkansas, Vest, Caffery, Mills, Allen and the rest costs the United States Treasury on the average costs the United States Treasury on the average \$10,000 in loss of revenue alone. Perhaps the cost would not seem so extravagant if the speeches were calculated or expected, even by the men who deliver them, to produce any effect, but such is not the case. Of course these same statesmen will be mounting every political stump in sight next year and declaring with great vehemence and vociferation that the tariff legislation of 1897 was a fallure as a revenue-producer, and at the same time quietly ignoring or stoutly denying the fact that they are themselves mainly responsible for the meagre returns of the first nine or twelve months. If the law could have been placed on the statute books as early as May 1, as it should have been, or even as early as the middle of May or June 1, they would have been compelled to tell a different story or else remain silent on the subject."

POPULIST BELL'S NICE SCHEME.-By a bill which he offered in the House of Representatives yesterday, and which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Bell, of Colorado proposes to scale the debt due from the United States to the purchasers and owners of \$62,215,400 worth of its bonds issued in February, 1825, in payment for 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin. Mr. Bell's bill consists of a single section, and provides that: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to pay not less than one-half of the interest and principal of each and every of said bonds in standard silver dollars." This may be regarded as a severely modest proposition, coming as it does from a Popocrat of the true Bryan stamp. It would have been just as easy for Mr. Bell to write a bill requiring the payment of all interest and principal of these bonds in standard silver dollars, and the scheme would have been equally honest. worth of its bonds issued in February, 1825, in pay-

THE DUTY ON COAL .- Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, who was in Washington yesterday, said: "I very much regret to find that a few Republican Senators do not appreciate the principle involved in the tariff schedule on coal. It had been conclusively demonstrated before the Ways and Means Committee last January in two ably prepared papers submitted by ex-Senator H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, and Charles F. Mayer, one of Maryland's most prominent and successful business men, supplemented by statements from others in men, supplemented by statements from others in the coal trade, that justice and equity demanded that the small allowance of protection to our bituminous coal interest, which it had received since 1873, and which was taken from it by the 'parry perfldy and dishonor tariff' of 1894, should be restored. The unfair treatment of the hardest-worked and poorest-paid laborers in the United States, the coal miners, by the Democrats, lost them the State of West Virginia and the 18th Congress District of old Virginia. As Republican State chairman I promised the two thousand miners in the IXth Virginia District and the nineteen thousand miners in West Virginia, in person and by circulars, that if they would assist in electing McKinley and Hobart our party would relieve them from their destitution and poverty by restoring to them the protection of which the Democracy had robbed them. The Senate amendment to the Dingley bill in regard to the duty on coal and culm is a clearly defined issue between the Cleveland-Whitney Canadian Coal Trust and the workingmen of the two Virginias—a battle for supremacy in the Eastern markets between American coal, which pays tribute to the people of our country, and British coal, that pays 12½ cents a ton to help support a foreign Government. I do not believe there is a United States Senator who, if he properly understands this question, will be untrue to his people, and if they do not thoroughly understood it before it is finally settled, it will be through no fault of mine." the coal trade, that justice and equity demanded

Ex-Governor Rich, of Michigan, who is on a visit to the National capital, and who is credited with ing one of the best chief executives the Wolver ine State ever had, is heavily interested in farm-ing sheep raising and lumber, and is, of course, much concerned about the success of the pending Tariff bill. "I was not very solicitous," said he, "whether any tax was laid upon lumber or not, and considered a \$1 duty sufficiently high for purposes of revenue. As a matter of protection the

poses of revenue. As a matter of protection the tax on lumber cuts but little figure. As regards the tariff on wool, our American producers will derive no benefit for a long time. Immense quantities have been imported in anticipation of the duty; and the stocks on hand will keep the price of the home product depressed for at least a year after the new law goes into effect."

"Is the condition of the country improving?"

"There is a better feeling, and I think times will mend soon in obedience to the law that long periods of depression must give way to an era off activity in all lines of business. It is about time for the tide to turn, and the country may be on the even of great prosperity. If there is not a decided change within the next year or two, there can be no doubt that the silver agitation will spring up with redoubled vigor, and then there is no telling where we will land politically."

State of Washington neither calamities nor hard times depress the people, who seem to live in an atmosphere of optimism. Less than ten years ago a great fire swept Scattle almost out of existence. But from the ashes of that devastation has arisen a city of fine business blocks, charming houses and beautiful streets, winding up heights looking out on Puget Sound. It is no wonder the people out there are proud and hopeful, as they have a right to be. Just now they are on the top wave of trade with China and Japan. "The flour mills are running night and day out our way," said a business man from Seattle. "The boom in this line is on account of the big demand for breadstuffs from the Orient. China and Japan are haying from us with the greatest liberality, and in the last year our trade with those countries has doubled. Our only handicap is scarcity of ready cash, which compels us to trade lumber for hardware and shingles for groceries. But Seattle is growing steadily, though of course the city has not fully recovered from the tremendous losses by fire of \$5,600,000 worth of property. In the early part of the Cleveland Administration, when the great financial depression came on, some of the Eastern people withdrew their capital from investments with us. But, in spite of all drawbacks, the State is in good condition to-day, and we can prosper, even under the single gold standard, for we sell mainly to foreign countries, and they pay in gold. The mining resources of the State are beyond description. In the town of Spokane there is not a vacant house for rent, because of the activity in the gold-mining region near by." with China and Japan. "The flour mills are run-

VALUE OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE IN CON-GRESS.-Above any other section of the country, New-England appreciates the value of continuous service in Congress. The Maine delegation is a completions example and leads all other States. Though it numbers only six men, yet, in point of influence and power, the delegation from the Pine Tree State is undoubtedly the strongest in Con-Tree State is undoubtedly the strongest in Congress. The Senators had valuable experience in the House before entering the Senate. Senator Frye serving twelve years as a Representative from Mr. Blaine's district, and Senator Hale serving ten years. Both entered the Senate on March 4, 1881, thus having a continuous service or respectively of twenty-eight and twenty-six years. Of the four members of the House, Mr. Reed has had a continuous service of sixteen years, Mr. Boutelle and the late Mr. Milliken each a continuous service of fourteen years. Alluding to these facts, a Democratic member of the House said the other day: "Southern people begin to realize the advantage of long service for their representatives in Congress. When the Democrats were last in power nearly every important chairmanship of a committee was held by a Southern Democrat. In 1894 only thirteen Democrats from Northern States were elected, and not one of them was at the head of the minority on any committee. It is an unwritten law that priority of service fixes the rank upon committees, and when a change in politics occurs in the House those who have been leaders of the minority membership on the committees become the chairmen. The only violation of this rule in recent years was in the case of Representative Springer and Representative Holman. Springer was pushed down to the Committee on Banking and Currency, in order to make William L. Wilson chairman of Ways and Means, and Holman, who was known as the "watchdog of the Treasury," was not allowed to be chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to which he was fully entitled by priority of service, and instead it was given to Sayers, of Texas." gress. The Senators had valuable experience in the

It takes the place of Coffee at about 1-4 the cost.

There has recently been placed in all grocery stores the wholesome table beverage called GBAIN-O, which completely takes the place of coffee. IT IS A FOOD DRINK, full of health, and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit.

It is made of pure grain and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Mocha or Java coffee. It satisfies every one.

A cup of GRAIN-O is better for the system than a tonic, because its benefit is permanent. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up.

Avoid cheap bran imitations claiming to be the only original. Weigh a pack-age of Grain-O and you will see that it is solid grain.

Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15c. and 25c. per package.

# Try Grain=0!

NAVAL MILITIA PROGRAMME.

Washington, June 11.-The programme

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER EXERCISES NEARLY COMPLETED. [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

summer exercises of the Naval Militia of the States having regular organizations will be an-nounced in orders from the Navy Department in two or three days, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Lieutenant John Gibbon are now considering me of the final details of the programme. When these are decided upon it only remains to determine which vessels of the Navy shall be selected for service with the Naval Muitia. Discretion has been given to Admirals Sleard and Beardslee to assign ships to this service. To this rule there is one exception. This is in the case of the Massachusetts force. The big battle-ship named for the Bay State will go to Boston. The original plan of the naval authorities was to have a series of combined encampments for the reserves. There were many good reasons for this arrangement, including econtion. Their objections were various. Some re-ported that there was no available appropriation, and others that they preferred separate encamp-ments. The plan was, therefore, abandoned, and recently Mr. Roosevelt and his zenious assistant have been arranging that each of the States in the sections referred to shall have summer exercises of the character and for the period each pre-fers. The probabilities are that three Southern stration was ever made in any State or any part States-North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia-will have a combined encampment.

The programme, as adopted, includes sea and shore exercises for the Naval Militia of New-York,

Massachusetta, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana and California. Word has been received at the Navy Department that a new battallon will be mustered in at Brooklyn on June 14, and that it will mustered in at Brooklyn on June 14, and that it will be commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Stayton who recently resigned from the New-York bat-talion. It has been planned that the Brooklyn bat-talion shall go into camp early in July. It will not go on board ship, but confine its operations to land exercises and small boat drills. Thus it will It will State of Tennessee and the exposition. He exget preliminary instruction in the duties of a sailor. Next season it will probably go affort and have target practice and other practical experience on a man-of-war. The battallon will operate in the Lower Bay from July 24 to 31. The New-York battalion will go to see, as Commander Miller has in-formed the Navy Department that the organization under his command has had two years' successive practice in boat work and now needs training at the guns and in shipboard life. Three years ago the battalion had service aftoat on the San Francisco, and a similar experience this summer will, in the opinion of Commander Miller, be of benefit to his officers and men. No special vessel under Admiral Sicard's command has been detailed to take the battalion on board, but one will soon be assigned to the service. The exercises afloat will begin about the middle of July. The exact date will

The Massachusetts Reserves have asked that The Massachusetts Reserves have asked that they have an opportunity to see service on a naval ship. That their experience may be thoroughly man-of-war-like, they have particularly requested that the vessel to be put at their disposal be a battle-ship. The Massachusetts will, as stated, be cridered to Boston. The force will have a week's exercise afloat, beginning on July 12. The officers of the militia of Rhode Island are destrous of entering upon a more ambitious programme than they have mapped out for themselves, but the Legislature of the State failed to make the required appropriation. Consequently the militia will have to content itself with rather modest efforts. The summer exercises will be confined to shore drills and boat drills. No naval vessel will be called into co-operation. The State drill grounds will be used as headquarters.

Connecticut has informed the Navy Department that a new battalion has been mustered in at Hartford. This organization and those already uni-

Connecticut has informed the Navy Department that a new battalion has been mustered in at Hartford. This organization and those already uniformed desire experience on a man-of-war. The Navy Department will detail a vessel of the North Atlantic Station to take the force to sea some time in July. The New-Jersey Reserves are divided into two divisions, that of the Eost, with headquarters at Jersey City, and that of the West, with headquarters at Camden. The battalion of the East will cruise on the sailing ship Fortsmouth, which has been loaned to New-Jersey. The ship will be under the commander Washington Irving. The battalion of the West will probably go on board the monitor Ajax, also under temporary State control. The former battalion desires a regular man-of-war from July 25 to 28, and this will be provided. The latter battalion will congregate at the Delaware Breakwater.

battalion will congregate at the Delaware Breakwater.

The Maryland force will have only boat operations
this summer. The proposed joint encampment of
the North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia
organizations will probably be held on Tybee
Island, the citizens of Savannah having made earnest efforts to have this plan adopted. The battallons on the Great Lakes will begin their exerclose on July 11. On that date the Michigan will
start on a cruise, and in turn take on board the organizations at Toledo. Cleveland, Chicago and
Detroit, Louisiana has asked for a man-of-war
from July 3 to July 19. One of the naval vessels
now on fillbustering duty off the coast of Florida
will be ordered to New-Orleans. The California organization has been divided into four battailons—
one at San Francisco, one at Eureka, one at San
Dlego and one at Santa Cruz. The battailon will
have service adoat, and one or two vessels of the
Pacific fleet will be assigned to them.

MARINE BAND'S LEADER ON TRIAL,

CHARGES OF INSUBORDINATION ON MEMORIAL

Washington, June 11 .- A court of inquiry met at washington, June H. A court or inquiry met at the Marine Barracks to-day to investigate the charges of insubordination preferred against Fan-ciuli, the leader of the Marine Band, growing out of an episode on Memorial Day. The hearing is regardan episode on Memorial Day. The hearing is regarded largely as a formal matter, and it is not thought probable that any further action against the leader of the hand will be taken. E. B. Hay, a well-known attorney of this city, is representing the accused mail. Lieutenants Draper, who preferred the charges, and Magill, who communicated the former's orders to the leader, were on the stand all day.

TOOK STRYCHNINE BY MISTAKE.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN DEMOCRATIC POLI-

well-known Democratic politician, took strychnine by mistake to-day, and died several hours later in by mistake to-day, and died several hours later in great agony. He was forty years old, and until recently held a place in the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Wolz was at one time publisher of "The Harrisburg Sunday Capital," and afterward one of the proprietors of "The Evening Star." He was also for several years chairman of the City Democratic Committee. A widow and one child survive him. WORK OF THE HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The annual meeting of the Home for Incurables at One-hundred-and eighty-fourth-st, and Third-ave, was held at the institution yesterday afternoon. The receipts for the year were reported to bel \$65,000, and the expenditures \$89,000, leaving a deficit of \$15,000, which will be met out of the general fund. There are now two hundred and thirty-

who are beautiful, who are witty, who are attractive, who are endowed with every charm but one, and that is the charm that robust health alone can give. A woman may possess every charm and grace that nature and education can bestow, but if she suffers from neglected weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, she cannot by any possibility disguise it. It will take the glow of health from her cheek, the flash of wit from her eye, the charm of amiability from her manner and the grace and spring of health from her carriage. No woman need suffer in this way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and gives rest to the tortured nerves. It banishes all debilitating drains. It is the best tonic for nursing mothers. Thousands of thankful women have, without solicitation, testified over their own signatures to the marvelous merits of this medicine. Dr. Pierce, who discovered this wenderful medicine, will cheerfully answer, without charge, the letters of alling women. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all good medicine dealers, and only an unscrupulous dealer will try to induce a customer to take some worthless remedy, alleged to be "just as good."

"This is to tell vou," writes Sister Eliza L. de Falcon, of Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Texas, "that I had been ill for three patients in the home. The Rev. Drs. Parks, Dixon and Gallaudet made addresses. The present Board of Managers was re-elected, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks was added to the Board of Clerical Managers. Among those present were Martin E. Greene, E. A. Quintard, Henry M. McLaren, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, president of the Ladles' Auxiliary; Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany and Mrs. George T. Adee. ARRIVALS ON THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

Among the passengers arriving last night on the ateamer Augusta Victoria from Hamburg were Alexander Zelenoy, secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington; Count Eleratoreff, W. B. Parsors, A. C. Gurnee, Cor. E. C. Rich, the Counts Schaffgottsch and Eberhard Matuscaka and Consultemental Sprunck. This is the first voyage of the Augusta Victoria since she was lengthened at Belfast, Ireland. steamer Augusta Victoria from Hamburg were Alex-"This is to tell you," writes Sister Eliza L. de Paleon, of Corpus Christi, Nucces Co., Texas, "that I had been ill for twenty-one years and was finally cured by your medicines, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Favorite Pre-scription.'"

# PRESIDENT IN NASHVILLE. WASHVILLE. WASHVILLE.

CONFIDENCE ALL THAT IS NEEDED. Your Exposition shows better than any words

of mine can tell the details of your wealth of resources and power of production. You have

done wisely in exhibiting these to your own

people and to your sister States, and at no time

State pride.

Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the Exposition is closed. Let ourselves and let them always remember that whatever differences about politics may have existed or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and value the welfare of all the people above party or section. Citizens of different States, we yet love all the States. The lesson of the hour, then, is thisthat whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our National progress, nothing can permanently defeat it.

THE SPEECH LOUDLY CHEERED.

the speech and hearty at all times, but it reached

of the Union than that which helped to make to-

At the close of Mr. McKinley's speech a hickory cane made from wood grown at the Hermit-

age, was presented to him by J. M. Dickinson on behalf of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

Governor Bushnell expressed the gratification

it afforded him to respond on behalf of the State

of Ohio to the generous words of welcome that

had been uttered by the representatives of the

pressed the hope that the bond between the

States might grow stronger year by year by rea-

sen of this closer communion. "Cordially and

heartily," said he, "we accept and treasure the assurances of amity that have been spoken. As

earnestly and sincerely do we repeat the pledges

After the ceremonies in the Auditorium, the

STREET FUSILLADE BY A NEGRO.

RECEIVES A BULLET IN HIS SCALP.

Washington Place, was shot in the head last night

by Charles West, of No. 414 West Twenty-sixth-st., a colored man who is employed as a janitor and

ticket-taker at the Grand Opera House. On Tues day, it is charged by West, Hyland kicked West's eight-year-old daughter Amelia. When she told

her father what had happened he got a revolver

and started after Hyland. Last night he found

him with several companions at Tenth-ave, and

West Twenty-sixth-st. He walked up to Hyland

"I don't want nuthin' to do with niggers," replied

police.

When Hyland was examined in the New-York Hospital it was found his wound was not serious, the bullet having merely lodged in the scalp. West was locked up in the West Twenty-second-st, police

ENFORCING THE BOERSE LAW.

Berlin, June 11.—The Chief of Police has prohib-ited meetings of the Independent Exchange, which was started by former members of the Produce Ex-change as a protest against the Boerse law.

MR. TERRELL PREPARING TO COME HOME.

Constantinople, June 11.-Alexander W. Terrell,

the United States Minister to Turkey, attended the Selamlik to-day and received the compliments of the Sultan, who expressed a desire to receive him in audience before his departure from this city on June 15.

THE CZAR'S NEW DAUGHTER DOING WELL.

St. Petersburg, June 11.-The infant daughter of

the Czar and Czarina which was born yesterday is

a music of health. The instruments of that music are music at the control of the

sic are men and women. Men and women who are healthy will be happy. Their lives will be anthems of

who are beautiful, who are witty, who are endowed tive, who are attractive, who are endowed

and asked him what he meant.

day's demonstration memorable.

Applause was frequent during the delivery of

glorious Commonwealth or in any part of our common country. The men who opposed each other in dreadful battle a third of a century ago are once more and forever united together under one flag in a never-to-be-broken Union.

The glory of Tennessee is not alone in the brilliant names it has contributed to history, or the heroic patriotism displayed by the people in so many crises of our National life, but its material and industrial wealth, social advancement and population are striking and significant in their growth and development. Thirty-five thousand settlers in this State in 1729 had increased to 1,109,000 in 1860, and to-day it has a population closely approximating 2,000,000. Its manufactures, which in 1869 were small and unimportant, in 1869 have reached \$72,000,000 in value, while its farm products now aggregate more than \$62,000,000 annually. Its river commerce on three great international waterways, its splendid railways, operating nearly three thousand miles of road, its mineral wealth of incalculable value, form a splendid augury for the future. I am sure no better workmen could be found than the people of Tennessee to turn these confident premises into grand realities.

CONFIDENCE ALL THAT IS NEEDED. Continued from first page

HEADQUARTERS Mantels, OPEN FIREPLACES, FIXTURES & TILES,

## Largest Assortment of Straw Hats

on Earth at a POPULAR PRICE.



#### SAFETY

In plumbing is not effected by the purchase of ordinary fixtures, which need constant repairs and are a source of annoyance and

people and to your sister States, and at no time could the dispiay be more effective than now, when what the country needs more than all else is restored confidence in itself. This Exposition demonstrates directly your own faith and purpose, and signifies in the widest cense your true and unfailing belief in the irrepressible pluck of the American people, and is a promising indication of the return of American property. prosperity.

The knowledge which this beautiful and novel Exposition gives will surely stimulate competition, develop your trade, increase your output, enlarge your fields of employment, extend your markets, and no eventually pay for all it cost, as well as justify local sentiment and encourage State pride. "EM-ESS" Plumbing Fixtures

are economical because they wear so well—this being due to the fact that their design is governed by 25 years' experience and a reputation to maintain, the use of the best materials and most careful workmanship. This insurance should be a consideration to the owner of even a low-cost house.

A visit to our showrooms for purposes of critical examination is therefore urged. THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., LYD.,

Manufacturers and Importers of HIGH-GRADE PLUMBING FIXTURES, 5 East 19th St., New York.

T. M. STEWART

326 7th Ave.,

127 W. 42D ST., N. Y.

DEATH OF BYRON M'CLELLAND.

THE WELL-KNOWN TURFMAN EXPIRES AT

LEXINGTON, KY. Lexington, Ky., June 11.-Byron McClelland, the well-known turfman, died at 8:15 o'clock to-night.

Byron McClelland was one of the best-known of the owners and trainers of racehorses in this country. His career was a varied and checkered one from his birth. He owned, trained and developed Henry of Navarre, now the property of August Belmont. That fact alone entitles him to a place in American turf history. How much property Mr. McCleiland died possessed of is not known. That he made considerable money is the common knowledge of every man who has the

After the ceremonies in the Auditorium, the President and some of his party visited the Parthenon, which is the art repository, and the Children's Building, and then went to the West Side Club house. In the ladies' parlor Mrs. Mc-Kinley held an informal reception. Later in the afternoon, assisted by the President, she gave a reception to women in the Woman's Building. During the luncheon the residents in "Vanity Fair" formed a procession and marched past the clubhouse. When the luncheon drew to a close there were demands for speeches from some of the men of National prominence present, and Governor Bushnell, Governor Taylor, Secretary Sherman, General C. H. Gresvenor, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland and Colonel Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, responded.

At 8 o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their party from the steps of the Parthenon. The fireworks over, the President and Mrs. Mc-Kinley returned to the city, tired and a little worn by the heat, but ready to give the day a high place in the calendar of remembrance. slightest acquaintance with the turf.

Byron McClelland was born in Kentucky fortyfivo years ago. Early in life he went to work as an apprentice in a newspaper office in Lexington, After learning the art of printing he gradually drifted away from it to the turf. Of a light physique, once upon the turf he naturally went to the saddle, and the first winning mount he ever one of the finest racehorses ever run in this coun-HE SHOOTS MANY TIMES AT A WHITE MAN WHO try and now one of the best thoroughbred sires in Patrick Hyland, twenty-two years old, of No. 121 America.

As a jockey McClelland won a high place rapidly, but increasing years and weight drove him from the saddle to the stable, and in turn he became one of the most successful owners and trainers on the turf. His first real introduction to the Eastern turf world was as trainer of the stable of the late William L. Scott, for whom he achieved many

Hyland.
West drew the revolver, and Hyland made a dash up Twenty-sixth-st. About half-way up the block West opened fire. The first shot struck the pavement near Hyland's foot. The second hit him in the right side of the head and brought him to his knees. Several citizens then seized West, took the revolver from him and handed him over to the police.

gained the ground he had lost, and in 1838 returned East with every debt cleared and in a prosperous condition.

With his return East he brought a long low chestnut, that did not impress turfmen favorably, but of whom McClelland seemed to think more than he did of his own happlness or of any success that could come to him. That two-year-old was Henry of Navarre, who later developed into one of the greatest horses of the decade. As a three-year-old Henry of Navarre showed the best trial ever made by a horse of any age for the Brooklyn Handlcap, running the distance in 238, and made his trial good by running second in the Brooklyn itself. Two years later McClelland sold Henry of Navarre to August Belmont for \$35.00, and August Belmont won with him the Suburban of 1896.

In connection with the sale of Henry of Navarre to Mr. Belmont there is an interesting story. Moss Rose, the dam of Henry of Navarre, was sold at a weeding-out sale of August Belmont, sr. He was purchased by the younger August, then a student in Harvard, who took the mare to Cambridge and used her as a saddle horse. Later he sent her to his stable an order to buy him. The manager missed the train to Silver Brook, and the foal was sold to Byron McClelland for \$1,000. Later in the same year, when going to his own breeding farm in Kentucky, Mr. Belmont, in the fall of the horse's four-year-old career, paid \$25,000. Henry of Navarre was horse that Byron McClelland ever owned, although he owned and trained many other race-horses, among them being Badge, Saille McClelland, Bermuda and Prince Lief.

CANADA TO RETALIATE.

PROVISIONAL EXPORT DUTIES ON LOGS, PULS WOOD AND ORES PROPOSED. Ottawa, June 11 .- As a result of the request of the

large deputation of lumbermen, bankers and trans-portation companies which waited upon the Govportation companies and the Canadian Minister of Finance to-day announced that it was the Government's intention before Parliament is prorogued of June 19 to have re-enacted the clause of the old Tariff law authorizing the Governor in council, Tariff law authorizing the Governor in council, under certain conditions, to impose by proclamation export duties on logs. The Finance Minister also announced the Government's intention to ask power to impose export duties on pulp wood and on certain cres produced in Canada. The conditions under which these duties are to be imposed relate to the proposed action of the United States in fixing the new lumber tariff. The Minister said that, while the Government of Canada did not desire a retailatory policy, it was bound to protect the interests of Canada.

CIRCUS MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Wahpeton, N. D., June 11.—While the canvas men were at work on the big tent of Ringling Brothers' circus yesterday the centre pole was struck by lightning. Charles Waltera and Charles Smith were killed and four other employes were shocked.

FUNERAL OF THE GYPSY QUEEN.

Dayton, Ohio, June 11.—A unique ceremony ex-curred last evening at Woodland Cemetery in the burial rites over the body of the gypsy queen Mary Stanley, head of one of the wealthlest tribes in the country. Mary was crowned queen of the tribe at Munroe, La., in February, 1891, and was but eighteen Munroe, La., in February, 1891, and was but eighteen years old when death overtook her. She died at Clarendon, Ark., December 21 last, and her body was embaimed and sent to this city, where it has lain in the vault at Woodland Cemeetry. The Stanleys live near Dayton, and are accounted the richest gypsies in the world. The ceremonies at Woodland were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Hale, of the First Reformed Church. This was a departure from former methods. The attendance of gypsies was large.